[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTÁNA.

Received up to 2nd March, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Anglo-Indian newspapers and the Burma war.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th February, says that Anglo-Indian newspapers had represented Theebaw to be a very cruel and tyrannical prince and declared that Burmans would welcome British rule. But now it appears that their statements were grossly exaggerated and false. The palace executions which occurred in the ex-King's time were not committed by his order; and the disturbances that have broken out in Burma since his deposition are a sad commentary on the statement of the Anglo-Indian Press, that Burmans heartily desired the establishment of British rule in their country. Anglo-Indian newspapers are so ready to publish exaggerated accounts of irregularities that occur in other countries, but they are always silent about the misdeeds of their own countrymen. The *Shafiq* then refers to the complaint of the Mandalay correspondent of the London *Times* as to the military executions at Mandalay having been photographed under orders from the Provost Marshal and to the

reticence of the Anglo-Indian Press on the subject. The *Shafiq* then discusses the question of the payment of the cost of the war, and is surprised that this country will have to pay the bill, while British traders and place-seekers will benefit by annexation. The newspaper charges Lord Dufferin's Government with extravagance. First a darbár was unnecessarily held at Ráwalpindí which cost 50 lakhs; then came the Delhi military spectacle on which 30 lakhs were spent; and now it remains to be seen what will be the actual expenditure of the Burma war.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Provost-Marshal at Mandalay.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 22nd February, says that the opinion of old natives that Englishmen are not now so just and merciful as before is quite correct. To say nothing of natives who are shot by Anglo-Indians like beasts of prey, even the Burmans are being treated with great severity, although it was necessary, on political grounds, to show special indulgence to them until the firm establishment of British rule in their country. Scores of Burmans are put to death almost every day on the charge of dacoity, but an act of unusual cruelty was committed by the Provost-Marshal and his assistant on the 15th January. The *Gazette* then describes the ill-treatment to which the two officers are said to have subjected a Burman with a view to extort confessions from him incriminating a Burman Minister, and hopes that the offending officers will be very severely punished for their misconduct.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Payment of the cost of the Burma war.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 24th February, says that news has been lately received from London to the effect that the new Liberal Ministry has decided to saddle the Indian treasury with the cost of the Burma expedition. Nothing could be more unfortunate than that a liberal-minded, experienced and impartial statesman like Mr. Gladstone has come to such an unjust decision. It was generally expected in this country that Mr. Gladstone's Government would not annex Burma, but would place another Burman prince on the throne

at Mandalay and realize the expenditure of the war from him: but this hope has been defeated. Now it behoves the political associations here to make an appeal to Parliament in the matter.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Suggested employment of natives in the higher ranks of the public service in Burma.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 25th February, urges the employment of natives in the higher ranks of the public service in Upper Burma, especially as Government has decided to defray the cost of the war from the Indian treasury.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Salar Jang's speech at the Nizám's birthday meeting.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th February, says that Salar Jang, in his speech at the Nizám's birthday meeting, called the rendition of the Gwaliar fortress to Mahárája Sindhia an act of justice and honesty, and observed that it occasioned great joy to native chiefs. When these words fell from his lips, it was generally expected by his audience that he would refer to the question of the restoration of Berar, but he refrained from all reference to the subject, although his meaning was quite apparent. If the restoration of the Gwaliar fortress to Mahárája Sindhia is an act of justice and honesty and an occasion for joy to native princes, Lord Dufferin can judge for himself what sort of act the non-restitution of Berar is and with what feelings it is viewed by all feudatory India.

The same.

The same paper says that a good deal has been said and written on the loyalty of Native States and the distrust of the paramount power in them. But Salar Jang's speech on the occasion of the anniversary of the Nizám's birthday and Lord Dufferin's speech in the Legislative Council on the 4th January have lately thrown much light on the subject. The Hyderabad Prime Minister observed that he trusted that the Supreme Government would accept offers of aid by Native Chiefs

in an emergency and would not allow their armies to eat the bread of idleness, and that the British flag was the national standard which all India respected. Now compare with this the thoughts expressed by the Viceroy regarding the Native States: His Excellency declared that the Government of India should not depend on its neighbours' good will and professions of amity, but on its own strength and valour!

Circulation, 2,500 copies.

Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council on the 4th January.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 24th February, after quoting the sentence from the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Council on the 4th January, to the effect that in erecting necessary defences on the frontier the Government of India would be merely following the example of other nations who do not allow their peace and security to depend on the good will and friendship of their neighbours, but on their own strength, observes that Lord Dufferin was not well advised in expressing such sentiments. What would be the result if native princes were to take their cue from his Lordship? They are asked to depend on the Government of India for their protection, while the Government itself has no faith in its neighbours! The sentence in question shows that Lord Dufferin is a very suspicious man.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Re-appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik to the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 23rd February, says that the Hon'ble Vishwa Náth Náráyan Mandlik, C.S.I., has been re-appointed an additional Member of the Supreme Legislature. There appears to be no good reason why the same man should be appointed over and over again. It would have been better if Mr. Dádábhái Noroji, Mr. K. T. Teling, Mr. P. M. Mehta, or Mr. Badru-l-din Taiabji, had been elevated to the Viceroy's Legislative Council on this occasion.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st March, is surprised that, on the one hand, Government is desirous of reducing the public expenditure, while, on the other, it intends to increase the number of European officers in the regiments of native troops. The present complement of officers appears to be quite sufficient. However, if it is necessary to increase the number of officers, native officers, and not European officers, should be added, because an increase of the latter will involve considerable additional expenditure.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Contemplated increase of European officers in the native army.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 23rd February, says that at first Siálkot was placed under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Court at Amritsar. About three months ago a separate Divisional Court was established at Siálkot, to the great satisfaction of the people in the district. But now, owing to the press of work in the local Court, civil appeals from Daska, Pasrúr, and Raya in the district have been ordered to be filed in the Court at Gujranwalla, which will be abolished when the arrears in the Siálkot Court are cleared. The arrangement, though only temporary, will cause much unnecessary expense and inconvenience to the inhabitants of the three parganas in question. There have been no less than three changes during the last six months. When cases are transferred from one place to another, the suitors must engage new pleaders at the latter place, or take the pleaders, whom they have already engaged and paid at the former place, to the latter place by paying them their travelling expenses to prosecute their suits.

Circulation, 975 copies.

Divisional Court at Siálkot.

The *Bahár-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 27th February, says that Government servants, who have been brought under the operation of the Income Tax Act, will generally be able to recoup themselves by extorting illegal perquisites from the people, but the other classes will have to pay the tax to Government and also to give bribes to Government servants.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Income-tax and the Government servants.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Assessment of the income-tax.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 28th February, endeavours to show how subordinate native officers extort bribes from the people in a variety of ways, and is surprised that Government has not yet taken any effectual measures to check the evil. Lately serious charges were brought against a civil officer, and an enquiry was made into his conduct. But in the end he was merely transferred to another place. Transfer is no punishment at all, but only affords increased opportunities to a corrupt officer for making money. Tahsíldárs and Munsifs make it a point to gain the good will of Collectors and Judges, and then they are able to rob the people with perfect impunity. The introduction of the income-tax will supply these dishonest officials with a new means of fleecing the people. They will purposely make improper assessments with the view of extorting bribes. Hence the people will generally have to pay two taxes, one to Government and the other to assessors. Considering this serious evil, Government had better revive the cotton import duties and increase the salt duty rather than introduce the income-tax.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Objections to assessments made under the Income Tax Act.

The *Sarosh-i-Benares*, of the 24th February, in commenting on the Income Tax Act, observes that assessments will be made by Collectors and subordinate officers, while objections to assessments will be also heard by Collectors and appeals by Commissioners. This arrangement is very unsatisfactory. The Civil Courts should have been empowered to hear objections and appeals.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Taxation.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindaban), for February, publishes a Hindi poem, in which the author complains that all industries in this country have been destroyed by English merchants; that natives are already groaning under the weight of taxation, but that Government has still decided to add to their burdens. Taxation was not so heavy even under Muhammadan rule, which is generally regarded as tyrannical and oppressive

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th February, referring to the rumour about the contemplated abolition of the Government Book Depôt at Allahabad, remarks that it is believed that a native press-owner has agreed to take over all the books in stock at 30 per cent. of their price, on condition that the copyright of educational books possessed by the Local Government is transferred to him. The maintenance of the Depôt was an unjust interference with private enterprise, and the Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to the gratitude of the public for its abolition. But the contemplated transfer of the copyright of books to one trader is very objectionable. The Curator of the Depôt allowed commission to book-sellers at 30 per cent. on the price of books; but the private trader to whom the copyright will be transferred is not likely to give them more than 10 per cent. as commission. The consequence of this will be that they will charge the public more than the fixed price of books. The *Akhbár* is of opinion that the educational books of which the copyright is held by Government should be allowed to be freely printed by the proprietors of private presses. Free competition would lead to the supply of good editions at moderate prices. In other provinces, such as Bengal and Bombay, educational books are freely printed and sold. Justice and education should be really made as cheap as possible. As regards the disposal of the stock of books in the Depôt, a notice should be widely circulated to the effect that books will be supplied at half price up to a fixed date. Such a reduction in the price would lead to the immediate sale of a large proportion, and those that remained unsold at the end of the period might be sold as waste paper. The sum realized in this way would not be less than that which has been offered for the entire stock by the trader in question.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Abolition of the Government Book Depôt at Allahabad.

The *Rozánah* (Lucknow), of the 2nd March, protests against the rumoured sale of the whole stock of books to one man, and

Circulation, 600 copies.

The same.

suggests that the books should be divided in small lots and widely advertised for sale. If this proposal were adopted, the books would fetch better price, and a large number of press-owners would be benefited. The proprietor of the *Rozánah* is ready to purchase the entire editions of some educational books at 40 per cent of their price, if the copyright of the books be transferred to him.

Circulation, 280 copies.

Panjáb University Examinations.

The *Sahífa-i-Qudsi* (Delhi), of the 25th February, adverting to the books fixed for the Panjáb University Examination to be held in Persian in 1887, remarks that the curriculum is rather excessive, especially as the books are difficult. Only the book, called the Persian Course, should be retained, but the other three books should be abolished, some good Persian grammar, like the *Dastúr-i-Farsi Ámoz*, being introduced in their place. Moreover, the questions should be in vernacular and candidates be also allowed to answer them in vernacular. The *Sahífa* is then glad to state that the University has decided to appoint two Examiners instead of one in each subject in future, and to appoint Native Examiners more largely. But some more reforms are needed in this direction. Sometimes Englishmen who have recently arrived in this country and are not well acquainted with the capacity of the candidates are made Examiners; and the result is that, judging from the capacity of English students, they set difficult questions. Some Examiners get the answers of candidates examined by their friends and some give marks liberally to those candidates in whom they are interested in any way. In order to put a stop to these evils, the Examiners should be selected from among properly-qualified, experienced, and conscientious persons who have no connection with the schools of the province, and they should be paid adequately in order that they may do the work with care. Moreover, the names of examiners should not be published until the examinations are over.

Middle Schools, Panjáb.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 25th February, makes the following proposals for the consideration of the Education Conference which will be held at Lahore in April next. *First*, Colleges are closed for two months and district schools for one month during the hot weather, but it is not known why no vacation is allowed to middle schools. *Secondly*, teachers employed in middle schools have no prospect of promotion like the teachers in district schools. It would be well if the former were also made eligible for District Inspectorships of Schools. *Thirdly*, middle school teachers are not entitled to pension. It is unjust to give no pension to men, who have spent the best part of their lives in the service of Government, for their support in old age.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Examination fee for the Middle School Examination, Panjáb.

The *Reformer* (Gurdáspur), of the 20th February, complains that an examination fee of Rs. 3 has been levied from each candidate for the Middle School Examination this year. The fee is rather high and presses severely on poorer classes. To the *Reformer's* knowledge, persons had to sell their things or to borrow in order to pay the fees for their sons. It is believed that the fee has been introduced in order to pay the large number of Examiners, there being no less than six Examiners in each subject. But there is really no need to appoint so many Examiners. One Examiner in each subject is quite sufficient.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Supply of the *Government Gazette* in Urdu to middle schools, Panjáb.

The *Mufid-i-Hind* (Delhi), of the 24th February, complains that a copy of the *Panjáb Government Gazette* in Urdu is supplied to each middle school in the Panjáb for the use of teachers and students, but that the teachers keep the *Gazette* to themselves and never show it to boys. Obviously their object is to prevent students from purchasing educational books which are advertised for sale in the *Gazette*. Moreover, they introduce books written by themselves in the schools.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Delay in the distribution of pay to teachers in schools in Gurdáspur.

The *Reformer* (Gurdáspur), of the 20th February, regrets to say that there is great delay in the distribution of salaries to teachers in schools in Gurdaspur who are paid from the district fund. The teachers have not yet received their pay for November last.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Proportion of Hindi to Urdu scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 22nd February, publishes a statement, compiled from the last Education Report, showing the entire number of Hindi and Urdu scholars in every district in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is glad to remark that, although Government has imposed disabilities on Hindi students in the matter of employment in the public service, Hindi is much more popular than Urdu throughout the provinces, except some districts, such as Saháranpur, Muzaffarpur, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhít, Lucknow, Bara Banki, and Sultanpur, where the Muhammadan element prevails or where Muhammadan influence had been greater. In Cawnpore there are 8,042 Hindi students against 836 Urdu students. The total number of boys who receive instruction in Hindi in these provinces is 170,739 as compared with 89,076 Urdu scholars. These figures are very encouraging and should prevent the advocates of Hindi from despairing. If they continue their efforts for the encouragement of Hindi and have patience, Government will sooner or later see its mistake and change the Court language.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Impending vacancies in the Panjáb Chief Court.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th February, says that the term of the two additional Judges in the Panjáb Chief Court will expire on the 1st April next. But as work has been steadily increasing in the Court, Government will probably have to make a permanent increase in the number of Judges. Moreover, Mr. Justice Barkley shortly goes on furlough and has no intention of returning. Thus there will be three vacancies in the Court. The *Rafíq* is of opinion that one of

these vacancies should go to Mr. Roe to please the Civil Service, another to Mr. Rattigan to satisfy the European Bar and silence the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and the opportunity should be also taken to permanently elevate Pandit Rám Náráyan to the Court.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Establishment of six Government scholarships in England for native students.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st March, thanks Government for the establishment of six Government scholarships tenable in England by native students, but regrets to say that, as scholarships have been placed at the disposal of the Indian Universities, these provinces will be left out in the cold, there being no separate University here. Hence the *Akhbár* proposes that the scholarships should be distributed according to provinces, and not according to Universities.

Circulation, 975 copies.

Darbáris in the Panjáb.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 24th February, says that the list of darbáris in the Panjáb requires to be revised. There are many respectable persons who have lately acquired wealth and risen to eminence, but their names are not to be found in the list. Municipal Commissioners, Honorary Magistrates, and paid Government officers, who render important services, should be also made darbáris.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Management of jails.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere,) of the 22nd February, says that the rules for the management of prisons, as contained in the Jail Manual, are very fair, but that the rules are not strictly observed in practice, and that the actual state of things is most unsatisfactory. The contractors who supply provisions are generally in collusion with jail officials and supply very inferior articles.

Circulation, 540 copies.

Tour of a Deputy Commissioner in the Panjáb.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd February, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that the tour of the Deputy Commissioner of a neighbouring district was lately a source of great

inconvenience and loss to the people. Local officials and grandees were ordered to be ready to receive him at every place. At one place the number of officials and private gentlemen who waited on him amounted to 200, and the inhabitants of the village had to provide food and lodging for so many men as best they could. The Deputy Commissioner's servants did not pay for the things supplied to his camp, but still they took receipts from the traders for the price of the supplies.

Circulation, 210 copies.

London riots.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwá), of the 24th February, after giving a brief account of the London riots, observes that it is a matter of great surprise that in a rich country like England people have been obliged to commit such serious riots owing to starvation. Natives are really a very loyal and patient people. Although they do not get even one full meal during the day, and have no clothes to cover their bodies, no such outbreaks occur in this country. If natives ask for their rights in a constitutional way, European officers are ready to impugn their loyalty!

Circulation, 415 copies.

Finance Committee.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 24th February, gives an abstract of the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the appointment of the Finance Committee, and observes, in conclusion, that evidently no material good will accrue from the appointment of such a committee. Natives have to thank their ill-luck for this.

Circulation, 280 copies.

Compulsory labour.

A correspondent of the *Sahífa-i-Qudsi* (Delhi), of the 25th February, adverting to the practice of compulsory labour prevalent in this country, quotes some instances to show with what severity people are pressed into service by Government officers, and complains that the worst of it is that the men are not paid for their labour, even though a scale of wages has been fixed by Government. It is surprising that the British Government has spent millions sterling and much valuable blood

in suppressing slave trade in Africa, while it tolerates such an objectionable system of impressment of labour in this country.

Tahsíldár, Lahore.

The *Mulki Shuhdá* (Lahore), of the 20th February, complains that the Tahsíldár at Lahore holds his Court at unusual hours to the great inconvenience of his subordinates, and abuses suitors in Court.

Courts of justice, Jallandhar.

Circulation, 125 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jallandhar), of the 27th February, complains that at Jallandhar some officers and their subordinates are accustomed to abuse suitors and witnesses, have their beards pulled by chaprasis, and ill-treat them in other ways in open Court. Sometimes a plaintiff is sent out to call in his counsel, and then his suit is dismissed on the ground of his absence. Some officers have no fixed time for the receipt of petitions, and in some Courts sarishtadárs themselves first hear suits.

Establishment of a Government tea-shop at Lucknow.

Circulation, 183 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, referring to the establishment of a Government stall at Lucknow where prepared tea is sold, does not see why Government desires to encourage the use of tea. Is it the object of Government to benefit tea-planters and to get access to the pockets of those people who are not addicted to the use of liquor or opium? The Local Government states in its circular regarding the establishment of tea-shops that the measure is intended to check the habit of drinking, which is becoming more popular among the native population every day! But does not the Local Government know that, in spite of the universal use of tea in Europe and America, the use of liquor prevails to a fearful extent there. To the writer's thinking, tea is not suited to the hot climate of this country. If the Local Government is so anxious to encourage its use, because it considers it to be conducive to health, it should first look to the water-supply of Lucknow, where the population

greatly suffers from the scarcity of water during the hot weather.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Forgery.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th February, complains that cases of forgery frequently occur at Allahabad and other places, and urges that some of the offenders should be made examples of in order to check the evil. Bonds are often forged, and such bonds are even got registered through personation.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Kashmír.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th February, in commenting upon affairs in Kashmír, urges that, as Diwán Anant Rám has been incapacitated for work by his long illness, he should be asked to resign the Prime Ministership, and a properly-qualified man should be at once appointed in his place. The Council of State at Jammu should be re-organised with a view to make it more representative. All the important districts, such as Kashmír, Ladakh, Ghilghit, and Skardo, should be represented in the Council. A separate Council may be established at Kashmír, if possible. Moreover, the Mahárája should appoint a commission, formed of able State officers and some experienced natives of the Panjáb, such as Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khán and Bábu Protul Chander Chatarji, Vakíl of the Lahore Chief Court, to enquire into the working of each department and propose necessary reforms. If these measures were adopted, Kashmír would soon become a model Native State.

The same.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 24th February, says that the Mahárája is mistaken in trusting strangers whom mere love of pay has brought to Kashmír. The Diwán family are the old and faithful servants of the State, and they also enjoy the confidence of the Government of India. Hence His Highness cannot do better than to carry on the administration with their advice like his father and grand-father, and should not allow

himself to be deceived by selfish strangers. Diwán Lachman Dás, governor of Kashmír, should be sent for to Jammu to assist Diwán Anant Rám in his work; Diwán Lachman Dás should be succeeded in the Governorship by Diwán Gobind Sahái; and Diwán Amar Náth or Diwán Lakhpat Rái should take Diwán Gobind Sahái's place. These arrangements should be only of a temporary character, the officers returning to their respective posts on Diwán Anant Rám's recovery. Diwán Lachman Dás' presence at Jammu would also tend to preserve union in the Royal Family. (The same paper publishes a picture in which a Bengali is represented as carrying a camel, called Kashmír, his own way, while an Englishman endeavours to pull the animal back by the tail.)

Circulation, 175 copies.

Sadiq Hasan, Bhopal.

The *Rekhtah* (Dehli), of the 24th February, in an article communicated by one Ináyat Ahmad at Sihor, says that the sect who call themselves Ahl-i-Hadís, are really Wahábis. Sadiq Hasan, who belongs to this class, collected a large number of Wahábis around him and published seditious books about ten years ago, which were circulated both in this country and Turkey and Arabia. In his book, entitled the *Hidáyatu-l-sáil*, printed at the *Sulaimání Press*, Bhopal, in 1292 Hijra, pages 90 to 103, he called Englishmen a Satanic and uncleanly people and strongly urged upon Indian Musalmáns the declaration of *jihad* against Government. General Daley made an enquiry into the subject, and the Commissioner of Thagi and Dakaiti was ordered by the Supreme Government to keep an eye on the Wahábis. Sadiq Hasan, seeing that the suspicions of Government had been aroused, changed front and published other books repudiating his old views. His friends, who were in his pay, also published books in his praise and in condemnation of Wahábism. In his book, called the *Tarjumán-i-Wahábiah*, which was printed at the *Mufid-i-Ám Press*, Agra, in 1300 Hijra, he repudiates the Wahábi doctrines, condemns the declaration of *jihad* against Government as unlawful, and charges the Hanafi or Sunni Musalmáns with instigating the mutiny. The writer has

reason to think that the newspapers which have taken up the cudgels for him in connection with his degradation are directly or indirectly subsidised by him, and observes that these misguided newspapers are really injuring him and bringing the native press into contempt. In conclusion, the writer remarks that Government need not trouble itself about the whole Wahábi sect, but that it will be enough to chastise the leaders.

Circulation, 182 copies.

Rámpur.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, in commenting on the state of affairs in Rámpur, complains that the land revenue has been heavily assessed, and is therefore realised with great difficulty. The evil is aggravated by the prevalence of the farming system.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged sale of a woman at Patiála.

A correspondent of the *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th February, complains that at Patiála, on the 20th idem, a sweeper sold his daughter-in-law by public auction to the highest bidder owing to her misconduct, but that the State officials did not interfere.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Native physicians, Udaipur.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 27th February, says that it appears from some newspapers that the Udaipur Darbar has issued orders to the effect that if an half-educated physician treats a sick person, he shall be fined Rs. 100 and the latter Rs. 25. The *Akhbár* is surprised at the issue of such orders, and observes that the Darbar should have made arrangements for the education and examination of physicians before introducing the restriction. Even in British India, where doctors receive regular training, Government has not yet deemed it expedient to impose any restrictions on the practice of medicine.

Circulation, 732 copies.

The same.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 1st March, in commenting upon the same subject, approves of the prohibition of the practice of medicine by half-educated physicians, but observes that the Darbar should provide a sufficient number of compe-

tent physicians; otherwise the remedy will prove worse than the disease. It is well known that doctors do not treat natives carefully, that English medicines are generally strong, and that therefore, if improper medicines are administered, they do much harm. Moreover, Hindus object to take English medicines, especially those which contain spirituous liquor. Hence the people would be much dissatisfied if they were compelled to place themselves under the treatment of doctors.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Alleged grievances of post messengers.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 27th February, in an article purporting to be communicated by a post messenger, complains that the rate of pay, namely, Rs. 5, which was originally fixed for post messengers, continues to this day, although their burden and responsibilities have increased owing to valuable parcels which were formerly not received by the post-office. They have to travel 15 or 20 miles during the day at all the seasons of the year. Even ordinary labourers have a larger income. The worst of it is that post messengers have often to give something to overseers at the time of receipt of their pay. On roads which are opened only for six months during the hot weather, post messengers have often to feed overseers and to give them a rupee from their first and last pay.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Exclusion of native ladies from Ladies' Waiting-room at Allahabad.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 24th February, says that a respectable Musalmán of Lucknow, on his way to Calcutta, arrived at the railway station at Allahabad on the morning of the 20th February. As the train was to stay there for one and a half hours, and the carriages also were to be changed, he desired to put his women, who accompanied him, into the Ladies' Waiting-room. But the Station Master told him to take them to the shed intended for the use of third-class native passengers. The invidious distinction made between European and Native passengers travelling in the same class is very objectionable and tends to prevent the growth of mutual sympathy. The *Akhbár*, in commenting upon the above incident, complains that natives are subjected to much humiliation in

railway travel. Nothing could be more unreasonable than to assign a separate waiting-room to European ladies, who are accustomed to appear in public, but to require native ladies, who live behind the screen, to wait in the ordinary shed.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 208 copies.

Alleged increase of theft at Lucknow.

The *Mashír-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, regrets to say that cases of theft are largely on the increase at Lucknow. Some days ago robbers carried off forty thousand rupees worth of property from a house at Golaganj; a theft of Rs. 12,000 occurred at the house of Raza Husain Khán, talukdár, and another of Rs. 18,000 at that of Nawáb Poti Begam. The police seem to be incapable of coping with the evil. Military guards had better be employed in patrolling the streets at night.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Alleged increase of crime, Lahore.

The *Mulla Dopiáza* (Lahore), of the 22nd February, complains of the alleged increase of crime at Lahore, charges the City Inspector of Police with inexperience and incapacity, and urges his transfer.

The same.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír* (Lahore), of the 25th February, says that the attacks made by the Muhammadan newspapers of Lahore on Sardár Amar Singh, Inspector of Police, are due to prejudice, and that crime does not prevail at Lahore in any unusual degree. The Sardár's connection with the city dates from 1883. No case of murder occurred in that year. In 1884 one murder was committed, but the culprits were brought to justice. Last year there were three cases of murder, in the first of which the offender was not discovered, but in the second four persons were arrested by the police, but they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, and in the third the murderer was convicted and punished. Two women have lately been killed, and the police are endeavouring to detect the culprits. The occurrence of these murders in a large city like Lahore within the last three years cannot be considered unusual. (A local correspondent of the

Akhbár-i-Ám, Lahore, of the 27th February, condemns the attacks made on the Inspector of Police as unjust).

The Áftáb-i-Hind (Jallandhar), of the 27th February, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that there are houses of ill-fame at Jallandhar, and urges that, if the complaint is well founded, measures should be taken to suppress the evil with a strong hand.

Circulation, 293 copies.

Houses of ill-fame at Jallandhar.

A local correspondent of the *Almora Akhbár*, of the 22nd February, complains that there are some professional gamblers at Almora who entice strangers to gaming by false pretexts and cheat them of their money. The police should see to this.

Circulation, 106 copies.

Professional gambler at Almora.

The Almora Akhbár, of the 22nd February, asks Hindús to go to England to complete their education there, and argues that the voyage is not opposed to the Hindu religion. (The *Mittra Vilás*, Lahore, of the 22nd February, states that Ráe Kanhyá Lál has sent his son, Lálá Sewá Rám, B. A., to England to become a Barrister-at-Law.)

Circulation, 106 copies.

Visits of Hindús to England for education.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 24th February, complains that the metalled road lying under the Fort at Allahabad is in a most neglected condition, and that the visitors to the Mágh Mela were exposed to much inconvenience in consequence.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Tribeni Road, Allahabad.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Afsún* ...	Káimganj ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Nasíru-l-Zamán Khán.	Feb. 24th ...	Mar. 1st.	
2	*Áftáb-i-Álamtáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Áyá Singh ...	„ 22nd ...	Feb. 27th.	
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Barkat Alí ...	Mar. 1st ...	„ 1st ...	203 copies.
4	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Azamgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ilhám Ali ...	Feb. 22nd & Mar. 1st.	Feb. 24th & Mar. 2nd.	
5	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Búta Singh ...	„ 22nd, 24th & 26th.	„ 25th, 26th & Mar. 1st.	500 „
6	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	„ 21st ...	„ 28th ...	250 „
7	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	„ 16th & 24th,	„ 25th & Mar. 1st.	150 „
8	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	65 „
9	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 23rd & 27th,	„ 27th & Mar. 2nd.	2,500 „
10	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rahmatu-llah ...	Mar. 1st ...	Mar. 1st.	
11	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	Feb. 27th ...	„ „ ...	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Government).
12	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 22nd ...	Feb. 25th ...	106 copies.
13	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáun ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Alí Amjad Husain...	„ 21st ...	„ „ ...	250 „
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ 26th ...	150 „

15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ 27th ...	Mar. 22nd ...	250	„
16	*Árogya Darpan* ...	Allahábád ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Jagannáth ...	For Dec. & Feb. ...	Feb. 27th.		
17	*Aror Vansh Prakásh* ...	Fyzabad ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Sheo Prasád ...	For January ...	„ 26th ...	408	„
18	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	Feb. 21st ...	„ 25th ...	102	„
19	*Ásád* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	182	„
20	*Bahár-i-Hind* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Momin Husain ...	„ 20th & 27th,	„ 24th & Mar. 2nd.	100	„
21	*Bháratendu* ...	Brindában ..	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Radha Charan Goswámí.	For February ...	„ 28th ...	250	„
22	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Feb. 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	1,750	„
23	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 27th ...	Mar. 1st ...	250	„
24	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 22nd ...	Feb. 25th ...	500	„
25	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	335	„
26	*Dharm Sabhá Kapúrthalá.*	Kapúrthalá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Báwá Arjun Singh ...	„ 20th ...	„ 28th ...	365	„
27	*Fatehgarh Punch* ...	Farukhabád,	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Saddiq Husain ...	„ 18th ...	„ 25th ...	101	„
28	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Maharáj Kishun ...	„ 27th ...	Mar. 1st ...	300	„
29	*Gyán Pradáyiní Pattriká.*	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Nabin Chandra Rai,	For Oct. & Nov. ...	Feb. 27th ...	150	„
30	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Allahábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sadaru-l-dín ...	Feb. 25th ...	„ 28th ...	633	„
31	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	„ 23rd to 28th,	„ 24th to Mar. 1st.		
32	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	„ 19th & 26th,	„ 24th & Mar. 2nd.	260	„
33	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	„ 24th & 27th,	„ 26th & Mar. 2nd.	132	„
34	*Jalwa-i-Aizdí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	„ 21st & 28th,	„ 24th & Mar. 2nd.		
35	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 24th ...	Feb. 27th ...	90	„
36	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	265	„

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
37	*Kashi Pattrikâ* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Weekly ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	Feb. 26th ...	Mar. 1st ...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).
38	*Kavi Vachan Sudhâ* ...	Ditto ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 22nd ...	Feb. 27th ...	350 copies.
39	*Khair Khwâh-i-Álam*,	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 24th & 28th,	„ 27th & Mar. 1st.	200 „
40	*Khair Khwâh-i-Ám* ...	Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rallá Rám ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th.	
41	*Khair Khwâh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 25th ...	„ 28th.	
42	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	„ 21st ...	„ 25th ...	200 „
43	*Koh-i-Nár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 23rd, 25th & 27th.	„ 25th, 27th & Mar. 1st.	450 „
44	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqi Dás ...	„ 24th ...	„ 25th ...	400 „
45	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	90 „
46	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	208 „
47	*Mazharu-l-Zirâat* ...	Meerut ...	Hindí-Urdú...	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For February ...	„ 28th ...	343 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
48	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhibu-llah ...	Feb. 21st ...	„ 25th ...	240 „
49	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Mukund Rám ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	400 „

50	*Mufid-i-Ám* ...	Agra ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 20th ...	„ „ ...	100	„
51	*Mufid-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amír Singh ...	„ 24th ...	„ 28th.		
52	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 25th ...	700	„
53	*Mulki Shuhdá* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 20th ...	„ 27th.		
54	*Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bihárí Lál ...	For February ...	„ „ ...	125	„
55	*Murásla-i-Kashmír* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shyám Náráyan ...	For Nov., Dec. & Jan.	Mar. 2nd ...	500	„
56	*Naiyar-i-Ázam* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Feb. 22nd ...	Feb. 27th ...	200	„
57	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	„ 24th & Mar. 1st.	„ 27th & Mar. 1st.	275	„
58	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	200	„
59	*Nasím-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	„ 23rd & 28th,	„ 25th & Mar. 2nd.	325	„
60	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shiva Naráyan ...	„ 23rd ...	Mar. 2nd ...	96	„
61	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Isháq ...	„ „ ...	Feb. 26th.		
62	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	„ 20th ...	„ 24th ...	175	„
63	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	„ 24th ...	Mar. 1st ...	100	„
64	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 25th ...	Feb. 27th ...	755	„
65	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	„ 28th ...	Mar. 2nd ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).	
66	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	„ 27th ...	Feb. 27th ...	408 copies.	
67	*Nusratu l-Islám* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Nusrat Ali ...	For Nov. & Dec....	„ 26th ...		
68	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Weekly ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	Feb. 24th ...	„ 25th ...	415	„
69	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 24th to Mar. 2nd.	„ 24th to Mar. 2nd.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).	
70	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 18th & 25th,	Mar. 1st & 2nd ...	375 copies.	

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
71	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	Feb. 17th, 20th, & 27th.	Feb. 24th, 26th, 28th & Mar. 2nd.	275 copies.
72	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	„ 24th ...	Mar. 1st ...	80 „
73	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ 23rd ...	Feb. 25th ...	295 „
74	*Prayág Samachár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	„ 24th ...	„ 24th ...	600 „
75	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 27th ...	„ 28th ...	125 „
76	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	„ „ ...	Mar. 1st ...	400 „
77	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	Mar. 1st ...	„ 1st ...	400 „
78	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Khádim Alí ...	Feb. 23rd, 25th & 27th.	Feb. 25th, 28th & Mar. 1st.	550 „
79	*Rájpútáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 24th ...	315 „
80	*Rain Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	„ 11th ...	„ 25th ...	150 „
81	*Reformer* ...	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	„ 20th ...	„ 26th ...	700 „
82	*Rekhtah* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	175 „
83	*Roshnah* ...	Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 23rd to Mar. 2nd.	„ 24th to Mar. 2nd.	600 „
84	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahawalpur ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	„ 25th ...	„ 28th ...	264 „
85	*Sahífa-i-Qudsí* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudús.	„ „ ...	„ 27th ...	280 „
86	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshi Dhar ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	216 „
87	*Sarosh-i-Benares* ...	Benares ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Wali Muhammad ...	„ 24th ...	Mar. 1st ...	600 „
88	*Shafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	„ 27th ...	„ 2nd ...	400 „

89	*Shahna-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Hasan	...	„ 24th	...	Feb. 26th ... 103 „
90	*Shám-i-Oudh*	...	Fyzabad	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Kishan Prasád	...	„ 21st	...	„ 25th ... 300 „
91	*Shula-i-Túr*	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Ibráhím,		„ 23rd	...	„ „ ... 175 „
92	*Siráju-l-Akhbár*	...	Jhelam	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Faqír Muhammad	...	„ 22nd	...	„ „ ... 400 „
93	*Subodh Sindhu*	...	Khandwa	...	Marátí-Hindi.		Ditto	...	Lakshman Anant	...	„ 24th	...	„ 27th ... 210 „
94	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí*	...	Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Razá	...	„ 25th	...	Mar. 1st ... 125 „
95	*Tahzíb*	...	Morádábád	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Alí Khán	...	„ 27th	...	„ „ ... 80 „
96	*Tamannáí*	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Púran Chand	...	„ 24th	...	Feb. 27th ... 150 „
97	*Tátiya-i-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ashrat Alí	...	„ „	...	„ 26th ... 260 „
98	*Vazír-i-Hind*	...	Siálkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mirzá Mavahid	...	„ 21st & 28th		„ 25th & Mar. 2nd. 200 „
99	*Victoria Paper*	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Gyán Chand	...	„ 22nd to 27th		„ 25th to Mar. 2nd. 975 „
100	*Vritt Dhárá*	...	Dhár	...	Maráthí	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bháskar	...	„ 25th	...	Mar. 2nd ... 120 „
101	*Waqáya-i-Álam*	...	Gházípur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,		„ 22nd	...	Feb. 26th ... 250
102	*Zarífu-l-Hind*	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sábit Alí	...	„ 24th	...	„ „ ...

ALLAHABAD;
The 6th March, 1886.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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SELECTIONS

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